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Elections.

Alabama

Johnson City, Tenn., Press
January 5, 1938

"COTTON TOM'S" ILLNESS

One of the prettiest examples of extending good wishes but simultaneously administering a kick we have seen for a long time was recently achieved by our friends of the *Bristol Herald Courier*, in commenting upon the serious illness of "Cotton Tom" Heflin, former Senator and demagog extraordinary from Alabama.

While expressing pleasure at the prospect of the genial Tom's recovery from pneumonia, our contemporary nevertheless managed to make plain its opinion of the Pope's one-time arch enemy—a view in which *The Press* cordially concurs.

Says the *Herald Courier:*

Reports from the bedside of former Senator J. Thomas Heflin of Alabama, who is ill with lobar pneumonia, are that he is improving. Mr. Heflin has been in a critical condition, he is still under an oxygen tent, and his physician does not now say that he is out of danger, but he is better.

Although Mr. Heflin was retired to private life some years ago, the country has not forgotten him. It remembers him, however, as something of a demagogue who harbors religious and racial prejudices and who, during his career as a United States Senator, took frequent occasions to air his prejudices.

Mr. Heflin has made more than one attempt to "come back" since he was defeated for re-election to the Senate. He is now making still another attempt, being a candidate in the election to be held next Tuesday to choose a successor to former Senator Hugo L. Black. There are two other candidates for Mr. Black's seat.

While Mr. Heflin still is seriously ill, and visitors are not permitted in the sick-room, reports of his condition are more encouraging. We believe the public generally will join us in the hope that his recovery will be speedy and complete and that he will be defeated in Tuesday's election. Probably there are few people outside of Alabama who would care to see him back in the Senate.

OTHER PAPERS SAY—

The 'REACTIONARY SOUTH' MYTH
(Philadelphia Record)

"The South is not opposed to lynching."

"The South is opposed to organized labor."

"The South is opposed to the wages and hours bill."

Such statements are repeated so often it's hard not to believe them. But every now and then the veils of oratory drift away and the real South emerges—and the real people of the South turn out to be not very different from those of the rest of the nation.

The latest such revelation is the victory of Lester Hill over J. Thomas Heflin for the Democratic nomination for Senator from Alabama. Heflin is personally popular, especially in the rural sections. He does not hesitate to play upon the grossest prejudice or to make the most glittering promises. Hill is less widely known, a New Dealer, one of the few Southern members of the House of Representatives who supported the wages and hours bill.

Yet Hill not only beat Heflin, but beat him almost 2 to 1!

No wonder the result is reported to be "causing amazement" among Southern Congressmen. Perhaps they begin to discern the handwriting on the wall. Perhaps they suspect that the end is near, that the planter-mill owner-dominated political machines of the South are losing their grip.

Pennsylvania broke such a stranglehold upon its political life—and the South can do the same.

The next time a Southern Congressman starts to cast a reactionary vote against his party's national platform, let him remember the Hill-Heflin contest. There will be more like it.

SENATOR HILL'S MAIDEN SPEECH

Senator Lister Hill was summoned to make his maiden speech earlier than he could have wished, in view of the old Senatorial tradition that new members must await their turn. Senator Dixie Graves, of Alabama, faced a similar exigency. Her time in Washington was limited, but so urgent was a certain question concerning the dignity and peace of her own people that she could not wait, and so she properly rose to her fet and made a notable plea against the enactment of the Federal bill to lynch the States in the name of law and order.

Her successor, Senator Lister Hill, was likewise called into action by the same exigency sooner than he had anticipated. But, like his predecessor, Senator Hill deported himself well. In a protracted discussion of the pending measure, the junior Senator from Alabama took high ground. He did not resort to cheap and demagogic devices, but held squarely to the principle involved.

"Only futility, disappointment and perhaps even heartache and tragedy could follow the passage of the measure", declared the Alabamian. He added:

> The cruel injustice of the bill is that those who have made no contribution to the solution of the problem should attempt to condemn the people of the South just when they, through their own efforts, have about solved the problem.

If we are to consult political expediency, then I protest. All too often hav we seen the Negro crucified upon the cross of political expediency by demagogues both North and South.

The junior Senator's first performance is thus seen to be entirely creditable to him. He did not emulate the poor example of some of his colleagues who in the course of a trying debate all but forgot their dignity and responsibility as statesmen.

With reference to the pending measure, it is interesting and instructive to note that The Baltimore Evening Sun, now edited temporarily by H. L. Mencken, says:

"The filibuster against the anti-lynching bill is wasting the time of the Senate blocking action on other legislation, stirring up sectional animosities and proving a nuisance in general. There is no doubt that it ought to be ended. The question is, shall it be ended by gagging the Southern members and ramming the bill through under cloture, or shall it be ended by dropping the project?

"In favor of ramming the bill through is the argument that the United States Government ought to express, in every way practicable, its disapproval of lynching.

"In favor of dropping it are several considerations, of which the following are, perhaps, the most persuasive:

"1. The number of lynchings has declined from a high of 231 in 1892 to a total of eight in 1937; and this without a Federal law.

"2. There is no evidence whatever that this is due to anything but the growth of public opinion against the practice of the South; and the creation of strong public opinion against it eliminates any practice much more quickly than it can be eliminated by law.

"3. The law will be difficult of enforcement. It is necessary, first, to prove that officers have been wilfully negligent, which is always difficult; and, second, to prove it to a jury drawn from the same constituency that elected the officers and the constituency that will have to pay the fine, if any is levied against the offending political subdivision. The jurors, in effect, will be called upon to fine themselves.

"4. Making lynching a Federal offense will encourage State and county officers to leave its prevention to the Federal people, pretty much as prohibition enforcement was left to them during the continuance in force of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"5. Most serious of all, if the Federal Government takes the business in hand, the public in the Southern States may take the attitude that it is partially absolved from responsibility for stamping out lynching, and the further development of public opinion against it may be hampered, rather than helped.

"As a matter of practical statesmanship, these considerations seem to outweigh whatever advantage there may be in having Congress express disapproval of lynching. The effort to pass the bill is about to stall the whole machinery of government. We doubt that it is worth passing in any case. We are sure it is not worth that price."

GELDERS SEEKS SEAT IN HOUSE

Candidate For Legislature Advocates Long-Range School Planning

Joseph S. Gelders today filed notice of his candidacy for the Alabama House of Representatives in the May 3 primary on a platform calling for a long-term program to solve the city school's financial troubles.

"If elected, I shall work for the appointment of a legislative investigating committee with authority to employ experts to make a study of property values and assessments over the state and to formulate such legislation as is necessary to guarantee the 60 per cent valuation law," said Mr. Gelders, who is southern director of the National Committee for the Defense of People's Rights.

"I stand for a severance tax on coal, iron, lumber and other natural resources," he said. By a state severance tax, "we shall force the Northern financiers to pay to the people of Alabama a portion of the tremendous profits they are realizing by exploitation of our natural resources.

"I shall work for a state law that will bring into the city limits those properties, including steel plants, railroad yards, country clubs, homes, which by their proximity are enjoying facilities of the city but which are escaping any share of the cost of maintaining those facilities.

"I believe that one reason for the present school crisis is the fact that our City Board of Education is appointed and not elected, and is therefore not directly responsible to the people. If elected, I will work for enactment of a law providing for the democratic election of the Board of Education by the people of Birmingham.

Another point in Mr. Gelders' platform called for "equalization of educational opportunities for Negroes."

New Progressive Dixie Rises in Wake Of Heflin's Setback

Southern Congressmen 'Confess Sins' As They Learn Reaction Is On Downgrade in Latest Election—Many Backing Wage Measure

By Ernest Moorer
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 30.—Those who remain skeptical of the upsurge of progressivism in Southern politics have not learned that progress here is like an iceberg: only a fraction is visible above the surface, but the buoyancy to support the upper fraction derives from the vaster bulk beneath.

This is true because only 16.7 per cent of the population of voting age are able to vote in the six Southern states of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, against a national average of 60.5 per cent. Disfranchisement of Negroes and the vicious poll tax accounts for the wide discrepancy.

When one realizes this it becomes easy to understand why the election of Lister Hill to the United States Senate over Tom Heflin in this state was immediately followed by a realignment of Southerners in Congress for the wages and hours bill.

CHANGE STAND

The Southern representatives themselves had not failed to hear in the election of the Southern New Deal Democrat, supported by organized labor and progressive forces of Alabama, the condemnation of Wall Street landlordism evident in the support of his opponent. They both heard and understood the voice of the people made inarticulate by disfranchisement.

Witness the "confession of sins" of Alabama Congressmen which followed the Hill election. One Birmingham trade union leader has on file letters from every member of the state congressional delegation expressing regret for opposition to the wages and hours bill and promising to support it in the future. These, in many cases, were long-neglected answers to inquiries made before the Hill victory.

SOUTH NEEDS BILL

A Birmingham constituent of Congressman Luther Patrick recently asked for an explanation for his vote to recommit the wages bill. After the Hill election the representative hastened to reply: "I am not against the wages and hours bill and hope to be able to vote for it next time it comes out."

Apparently, for fear he might be misunderstood, Patrick added a postscript in ink in which he said, "We need a wages-hours law in the South worse, perhaps, than any section of the country," pointing out that he is now a member of a steering committee designed to bring the measure back onto the house floor.

He might have added also that he has since become a member of Rep. Maury Maverick's "Young Turks," the House bloc of 35 progressive Democrats.

HILL CHANGES TOO

Lister Hill's own revolution was equally rapid. At the outset of his campaign, when appalling sums of money from Birmingham industrialists were pouring into his opponent's war chest, Hill supported vaguely "the principle" of wages and hours legislation.

The state convention of the Committee for Industrial Organization and other progressive groups demanded a more definite commitment. Wages and hours became the dominent issue of the campaign and Hill became more and more its champion until his position, in the end, was uncompromising.

The day he took his seat in the new Senate he said:

"In view of my experience in Alabama, I believe I could make the wage-hour bill the winning issue in any section of the South, all the poisonous propaganda to the contrary notwithstanding."

MORE THAN PAY BILL

Emphasis here has been upon wages and hours legislation. One would naturally inquire if this single progressive issue has not become something of a touchstone from which pseudo-progressives acquire an unwarranted progressive blessing.

The answer is no.

The Lister Hill episode in Alabama was merely the sequel of another progressive victory, smaller but equally important.

Two years ago Patrick himself came into office as a progressive through his victory over George Huddleston, the political butler of the Tom Girdler, the U. S. Steel and Alabama Power Co. interests. Huddleston, a candidate for re-election, staked his campaign on a direct attack on the whole New Deal program and felt confident because of his financial backers. He was soundly whipped.

TVA AND WAGNER ACT

Precisely as the Hill election was reflected in a sudden reversal of opposition to the wage-hour bill, the Huddleston defeat made a direct attack on TVA or the Wagner Act in any industrial section of the South a dead letter.

But aside from the issues raised in political campaigns there are many other significant evidences of recent progress which is the blood brother of its outward manifestation in Congress.

These will be dealt with in more detail in subsequent articles. Among the more outstanding of them, however, are the freeing of four of the nine Scottsboro boys, followed by a demand by the Alabama CIO convention, representing 100,000 white and Negro miners, steel and textile workers, that the remaining five be freed; prosecution of the sheriff of Henry County, Ala., for permitting a lynch mob to seize a Negro; the rapid organization of Labor's Non-Partisan League; the demand by the Alabama CIO convention for the repeal of the poll tax; the advent of the Communist Party of Alabama as a legal political party.

Birmingham, Ala. Post
January 28, 1938

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Birmingham, Ala. News
October 30, 1938

11-POINT PLATFORM

Communist Candidate For State Senator Seeks Many Things

An 11-point Communist platform advocating a stronger New Deal program in Alabama, abolition of poll taxes, restoration of the right to vote to Negroes and repeal of the anti-picketing law, was outlined by Robert F. Hall, Communist candidate for state senator in Jefferson County, in a speech delivered from the courthouse steps Friday night to approximately 200 persons.

Hall declared the Communists were supporting the New Deal and urged that Alabama New Deal agencies be "cleansed" of officials hostile to the New Deal. The Communist opponent of Senator James A. Simpson, who received the Democratic nomination for reelection, charged Simpson was "neither a good Democrat nor a good New Dealer." Hall said, however, that generally supporters of the New Deal were nominated as congressmen and senators in the Democratic primaries, declaring that "I refer specifically to such outstanding New Dealers as Senator Hill and Congressman Patrick, who are following in the footsteps of that great son of Alabama, Hugo Black."

Other planks in the Communist platform advocate abolition of the sales tax, reduction of license taxes paid by the small storekeeper, full nine-month school terms for whites and Negroes, old age pensions of not less than $60 a month, tax exemptions for farmers up to $5,000, with graduated land tax on large farms, a law to prevent "profiteering" on dwellings and a health program for Jefferson County.

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California

Seeks Congressional Seat From California District

Journal and Guide 6-11-38

LOS ANGELES, (ANP)—With the Negro Republicans of the city attempting to take on new life, a surprising and unusual number of men will seek the Republican nomination from the 62nd Assembly district this year.

Fred Roberts who held it for 14 years until defeated by the present incumbent, Augustus Hawkins, will not run again according to reports but instead will run for U. S. congressman from the 14th district.

Among those who plan to take place in a battle royal for the nomination are A. Hartley Jones, exalted ruler of the Golden West Elks lodge and former secretary of the Liberty Loan association; Amos Black, well known politician; Spurgeon J. Jones, assistant manager of the Eastern Outfitting Co. James Jones, president of American Advancement League; Car Johnson, musician, and W. C. Austin, real estate broker and politician.

On the Democratic side no dangerous opposition has arisen as yet although it is rumored that Samue Baumann, druggist who ran a good race in the last election, will again oppose Hawkins.

Hint Klan Backing Cost McAdoo Hundreds Of Votes

Opponent Shows Candidate's Name On KKK Passport

Pittsburgh Courier 9-17-38

LOS ANGELES—(ANP)— That thousand of voters, colored and white, for William Gibbs McAdoo were lost by a last-minute coup from his bitter enemy, Pierson M. Hall, was admitted by McAdoo's staunchest supporters following last Tuesday's election in California.

This was the charge that the senator had been and still may be a member of the hated Ku Klux Klan. A well-worn membership card with his name still plainly engraved upon it caused the spectators to gasp in amazement when Hall displayed it a few days before the election.

Before a tense political gathering Hall held aloft the enlarged photograph of what he said was proof of the charge. Their bitter political enemity flared up when the senator, running for re-election, is said to have used his influence against Hall, causing Hall's ouster from his federal post.

The card read: "To all Exalted Cyclops—Greetings: The bearer, X. L. William McAdoo, whose signature and present address is on ..... street, is a citizen if the Invisible Empire, and to him is given this Imperial Passport that he may travel throughout the beneficient domain and grant, and have the fervent fellowship of Klansmen.

By this authority the Portals of your Klavern to meet with Klansmen in Konclave assembled. Signed and sealed this 29th day of February, A.D. 1924, by his Lordship, H. W. Evans, Imperial Wizard and Imperial Cyclops."

"The Ku Klux Klan tried to make this man president of these United States," Hall charged. "For many years William Gibbs McAdoo, born in Georgia, raised in Tennessee, migrant to New York and from there on to California, has been the pet of the most intolerant, bigoted, and cruel organization for the fostering of hatred and the destruction of liberty that has ever taken roots in this great and free country."

Used KKK Scare To Defeat McAdoo

Courier 9-17-38 Pittsburgh Pa.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 8—(ANP)—That thousands of votes, colored and white, for William Gibbs McAdoo were lost by a last-minute coup from his bitter enemy, Pierson M. Hall, was admitted by McAdoo's staunchest supporters following last Tuesday's election in California. This was the charge that the senator had been and still may be a member of the hated Ku Klux Klan. A well-worn membership card with his name still plainly engraved upon it caused the spectators to gasp in amazement when Hall displayed it a few days before the election.

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D.C.

ROOSEVELT URGED TO NAME NEGRO TO SUPREME COURT POST

CARDOZO VACANCY MUST BE FILLED

Courier 7-16-38

BULLETIN!

Members of the Allegheny County Democratic Organization, at a special meeting held Sunday, unanimously passed a resolution requesting President Franklin D. Roosevelt to appoint Robert L. Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier to the position on the U. S. Supreme Court made vacant by the death of Associate Justice Benjamin Cardozo. The resolution, introduced by F. Quincey Adams, Sewickley, was wired to the President's special train in Texas.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, July 14—Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh publisher and lawyer, is being increasingly mentioned in connection with the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, caused by the death of Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo.

Mr. Vann has already been widely endorsed for appointment to the Supreme Court bench. His candidacy was launched when the Elks proposed nearly a year ago that he be given the next vacancy. The National Bar Association soon followed with its endorsement.

Many Endorsements

Since then, Mr. Vann has been endorsed by the Monumental Bar Association, the Baltimore Evening Sun, of which Henry L. Mencken is editor, and by various other organizations throughout the country as well as by numerous individuals.

The campaign for appointment of a colored lawyer to the Supreme Court bench is based largely on the fact that other minority gorups —racial and religious—are represented on it.

In the whole judicial branch of the Government, Federal District Judge William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands is the only colored man holding a Federal judicial position. In the Supreme Court tself, the highest position a colred person holds is that of messenger. No matter what their ability or qualifications merit, colored messengers at the Supreme Court remain messengers as long as they are with the court. They are never promoted to higher clerical positions.

Would Get Other Jobs.

Besides the value of having someone to sit in conference with other Supreme Court Justices when the rights of colored persons are being considered, appointment of Mr. Vann to that bench would probably result in the appointment of colored persons to positions other than messengerships at the Supreme Court.

Courier 7-16-38 Pittsburgh

Mr. Vann is comparatively young, a liberal, and in sympathy with the ideals of the New Deal. He is generally credited with weaning the colored vote away from the Republican party for whose candidates it had been cast ever since the enfranchisement of the race.

Meets Requirements

It is believed that he meets the requirements of President Roosevelt for appointment to the vacancy on the Supreme Court. His selection would be politically strategic. At present, the West is unrepresented on the Suprem Court. Mr. Vann comes from Western Pennsylvania and his appointment would be credited to the Middlewest and would virtually cement the colored vote to the Democratic party.

Repercusions from his nomination would be nil. The South, while opposing the elevation of any colored man to any responsible position, would offer little opposition to his confirmation, if President Roosevelt should nominate him.

No Opposition

The case of Judge Hastie is in point. Senator William H. King, Democrat, of Utah, conducted a one-man hearing on his nomination. All the persons who appeared favored his confirmation. When Senator King tired of listening to favorable testimony, he asked if there was anyone present who wished to be heard in opposition to the nomination. No one came forward.

It is not likely that President Roosevelt will select anyone to fill the vacancy until next fall. Meanwhile, persons favoring the appointment of Mr. Vann should make their wishes known to President Roosevelt and Attorney General Homer Cummings.

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Florida

No Longer Tenable

FINLEY MOORE, of Jacksonville, Fla., apostle of white supremacy in these United States, appealed vehemently to racial prejudice in his campaign for a seat in the United States Senate, but when the votes were counted, Mr. Moore was not the choice of the majority of Florida voters.

The new South by which we have in mind new mental attitudes and spiritual quickening which have and are arresting communal tempers and fanatical intolerance —seems determined that the election to office of candidates on the basis of racial bigotry and libel is no longer tenable.

Slowly but surely, public opinion in the South is hearkening to the entreaties of its liberal editors, religious leaders, forward-looking educators and students, state officials, and those valiants who direct the Association of Southern Women—crying out in the wilderness for recognition of colored people as human beings and as bona fide Americans.

The social and economic forces which have changed the civilizations of Europe and Asia in quick time, are also revolutionizing human thought and behavior in the South. Its leaders are getting down to fundamentals in seeking solutions for dynamic racial problems. The procedure is slow, but one must not expect to change in a few decades beliefs and fears which it took centuries to implant

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GENERAL

LEGISLATORS CHOSEN FROM MINORITY RACIAL GROUP BY VOTERS IN SEVERAL STATES

CHICAGO.—(ANP.)—Last week-end, after one of the most exciting elections held here since 1932, and made noteworthy by GOP efforts to break the strangle hold of local Democratic leaders, both victors and vanquished took stock of the wreckage and inventoried their respective losses and gains.

Most notable of the victories and the one occasioning the most comment was that which swept back into office Representative Arthur W. Mitchell of the First Illinois district, on whose laurel wreath will again be inscribed, "the only Negro representative in the halls of Congress."

The present will mark Mitchell's third term in his exalted position and his victory reflects the support given President Roosevelt's New Deal program by voters of the First District.

Republicans of the district, however, are jubilant over the showing made by their candidate, Alderman William L. Dawson of the Second Ward, a World War veteran, leader in City hall council circles and widely known for his matchless oratory. They point to Mitchell's victory by the narrow margin of 2,500 votes as indicating that nearly 27,000 colored voters of the district had again "seen the light" and returned to Republican ranks.

Concerning the red hot campaign and last Tuesday's hectic climax, Alderman Dawson said

"We are not at all down hearted over the outcome of last Tuesday's election in the First Congressional district. Rather are we heartened and optimistic about the future of the Republican party, not only in Chicago, but throughout the nation. Considering the odds against us, I think we made a remarkable showing. Out of a total of about 56,000 votes, the final count showed me about 2,500 votes short of beating Congressman Mitchell.

Another great political upset of the election was the defeat of Republican State Senator William E. King, by Democratic Second Ward Organization President William A. Wallace. Wallace won by a scant 880 votes, the early returns having indicated King as a winner.

Wallace, a municipal court deputy clerk, has long been active in Democratic circles, and will be the first Negro Democratic State Senator in the history of Illinois.

Senator King vaulted to power as Republican leader of the district following the defeat in 193- of former Congressman Oscar De Priest. His political sway as the committeeman of the Second Ward had only been surpassed in earlier days by the concededly big wigs of all time—the late Edward H. Morris and the late Daniel M. Jackson.

Among the other Republican candidates who lost were O. Stanton DePriest, son of the former congressman, who ran for county commissioner; Jacob R. Tipper publisher of the Chicago World candidate for Sanitary district trustee, Albert B. Georga, former municipal court judge and again a candidate for that position. Republican winners included Ernest A. Greene, Charles H. Jenkins, A. Andrew Torrence and William A. Warfield, all as state representatives.

Among the outstanding winners who profited by the avalanche of Democratic votes was Edward M. Sneed, popular Democratic committeeman of the Third ward who won out as county commissioner to be the second of his race to claim that honor. The other former county commissioner was Oscar DePriest, elected about twenty years ago on the Republican ticket.

First Republican political trumpet to blow a blast for the 1939 mayoralty election sounded off this week when it was reported that former Mayor William H. Thompson, long friend of Negroes had announced that shortly he is to declare himself a candidate for the GOP nomination for mayor in next February's primary.

SOUTHERN ELECTION FARCES

(By William Pickens for ANP)

Says Richmond Times-Dispatch, leading Virginia paper, on the morning after the great national elections of Nov. 8:

"In certain states of the Solid South, where the balloting was a mere formality, all Democratic candidates for major offices were marked down as elected early in the evening."

Now, mark you, Mr. American: this is one of the most advanced newspapers of the South, and it writes thus coldly of the degradations of southern politics. But I have done the underscoring for you. Notice that the balloting was "a mere formality" and that it was only necessary to mark the candidatei down as elected "early in the evening" of the day of elections—When Dewey and Lehman, and Bulkley and Taft, and all other contending candidates in the parts of the country where real democracy is being practiced, were still in doubt as to who would be the successful candidate.

Even when the Times Dispatch was published on the morning of Nov. 9, it still had to record as uncertain the election results in many other states, from the Pacific to Massachusetts. But there was no doubt about the South.....because there was no real election in the South. Southern politics is dominated by small cliques who manipulate its primaries, its one-party system. There is no choice for anybody but these manipulators, and no fretdom whatever for minorities.....scarcely more than in some of the dictatorships.

To the mercy of these heartless manipulators the Roosevelt administration has left 10 million Negroes and all their interest, while we are spending billions in the South, which those Negroes have worked out of all proportion of their numbers to make and preserve. Everywhere one goes, it is the same story: Negroes who apply for jobs from the WPA, say for $44 a month, are brazenly told by thhe one-race local boards that there is a job for them in some white woman's kitchen, where they can earn two or three dollars a week....and that therefore they cannot get a WPA job. At the same time, the national administration is correctly horrified that old man Chamberlain of England threw the poor little Czechs to the mercy of European Fascist wolves.

If weevervha Rcmfw mmmbbb

If we ever have Fascism in America, it will come out of the South. This section has been trained in that system for many generations. The Ku Klux Klans, old and later, were evidences of the spirit. The absolute evidences o fthe spirit. The absolute robbery committed against the racial minority here in wages, ballots, school funds, is as brutal as the yellow benches for Jews in Germany. The only difference is: that the 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution, and the supreme court of the land, give the Negro a fighting chance, if he will take it—a chance which mid-European Jews do not have.

God! What a blessing that the South did not succted in seceding; if it had gotten out of the union, it would have done as it pleased with minority human life for generations—unless blood and thunder and good luck for the Negroes should have prevented it. There were no elections in the South on Nov. 8 but just the same old-old farces in politics.

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General

A Supreme Justice Some Day

So much advancement in the public service has been achieved by Negroes, that further progress is to be expected. One possibility is foreshadowed now when a Negro is recommended to the President for appointment as supreme court justice to take the place of Sutherland who resigned.

Much is to be overcome before such an appointment can be made, but not a bit more than opened the way to what Negroes have already won. Race prejudice did not stop their ascendency in the arts and in athletics. There are Negro lawyers whose attainments command respect under present conditions. On the foundation they are laying one will come along who is so superlatively good that the country for its own sake will use his talents.

Here and there are Negro lawyers who have the wit and courage to win cases wherein the rights of their people are at stake, a real test of ability. Others have such legal attainments that for them there is already no color line. Their brains are bought at the market price, like other men's are.

The recommendation to the President made this time was the second step in the long climb of a Negro to the highest judicial honor. When Senator Black's appointment to a justiceship was under discussion, it was said by commentators that there were Negroes more competent than he. By degrees the public is being prepared, just as the man is. Much has been accomplished which seemed impossible. More will be won, now that the foundation is laid.

The Judiciary: Small Representation of Negroes In U. S. Courts

IN connection with efforts to have a colored lawyer appointed to the next vacancy on the Supreme Court of the United States, a survey of the federal courts discloses that there are a total of 262 judicial positions directly under the federal government.

In addition there are 10 judges under the municipal government of the District of Columbia, who are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Of the 253 federal judges, only one is colored. He is William H. Hastie, United States district judge for the Virgin Islands, who was appointed by the President about a year ago and was confirmed by the Senate.

NEGRO JUDGES

Of the 10 judges under the municipal government of the District of Columbia, only one is colored He is Armond W. Scott, a judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia, who succeeded Judge James A. Cobb. A colored lawyer has served on this court ever since it was created. The first was the late Judge Robert H. Terrell.

The Supreme Court has nine justices. The chief justice receives a salary of $20,500. The associate justices receive $20,000 a year each.

There are 45 federal cirucit court judges and 163 district judges, including two in Hawaii, one in Puerto Rico, four in Alaska, and one in the Virgin Islands. The circuit judges receive a salary of $12,500 each, while 162 district judges receive a salary of $10,000 each. The district judge of the Virgin Islands (Judge Hastie) receives a salary of $7,500, however.

The District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia has nine justices. The chief justice of this court receives a salary of $10,500 and each of the associate justices receive a salary of $10,000 each.

The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has a chief justice and four associate justices. Each receives a salary of $12,500 a year.

The United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals has a presiding judge and four associate judges. Each receives an annual salary of $12,500.

The United States Customs Court has a presiding judge and eight judges. Each of them receives a yearly salary of $10,000.

The United States Court of Claims has a chief justice and four judges. Each receives $12,500 yearly.

TERRITORIAL COURTS

The territorial court of Hawaii has a chief justice and two associate justices. The chief justice receives a yearly salary of $10,500. The associate justices receive a yearly salary of $10,000 each. This court has eight other judges, who receive $7,250 a year each.

The District Court of Panama judge receives $10,000 a year. The United States Court for China judge receives $10,000 a year.

The District of Columbia Juvenile Court judge receives $7,000 a year. The Police Court presiding judge and three associates receive a yearly salary of $8,000 each. The five Municipal Court judges' salaries are also $8,000 each.

Thus, out of 272 judicial positions, paying salaries totaling $896,000, only two are filled by colored lawyers, whose combined pay is only $15,500.

Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh lawyer and editor, formerly assistant to the U. S. Attorney-General, is widely endorsed for the next vacancy which occurs on the Supreme Court. The movement in his behalf is expected to break down in part the taboo which has existed against the appointment of colored lawyers to judicial positions.

ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL.

Cotton Ed' Got Many Textile Votes

A newspaperman, returning from South Carolina, reported the following conversation as frequently heard the day of the primary of this week: "Well, I never get a chance to vote against Ed Smith. One time Blease was against him. This time it's Olin Johnston, and the President was meddling. I'm going to have to vote for him again."

One of the features of the South Carolina primary was the fact "Cotton Ed" received a large textile vote, and actually carried most of the textile centers.

This surprised him and his leaders who expected no more than 25 per cent of the textile workers' ballots. The racial issue, which was one of the chief planks in his platform, aided him in the mill towns. He lost some of the tobacco votes. The tobacco farmer actually has been benefited more from the farm bill than any other farmer, but his anger is more. "Cotton Ed" was chairman of the committee. This is the bill which Senator Walter George voted for after speaking against it. He explains by saying he favored some farm legislation and voted for the bill as a step in the right direction, and as being better than no farm legislation at all.

Johnston, a former cotton mill worker, had the legislature pass a 40-hour week. It reacted against him. The men worked on an hour basis. Instead of getting paid for 48 or 54 hours they got paid for 40. They turned against Johnston.

The textile and labor vote in Georgia will be split. In LaGrange, for instance, there are only 371 textile voters registered. In Hogansville, less than 600 people registered and it is estimated not more than half of them are textile workers. It is by no means certain Camp will get more than half their votes. Eugene Talmadge expects none, having put many of them in concentration camps for strike activities during his last term as Governor, when he so freely used the state militia. Troup county is a six-vote county.

The registration undoubtedly has been tampered with in some few counties in Georgia, where books have been 'kept" open. The total registration is larger than expected, yet the vote will be about 100,000 less than in 1936. It is doubtful if the tampering has been carried on to any great extent. Most any political expert can name you a few counties where money speaks with an unusually loud and influential voice.

George Holds To His Lead In Georgia

As far as mortal mind can determine, Senator Walter George still holds a commanding lead in Georgia. Despite Eugene Talmadge's insistence that he will win by a landslide, there are those who insist he has slipped to third place, and that Lawrence Camp now is in second place, but far back of the senior senator.

It is difficult to compare the South Carolina and Georgia primaries. "Cotton Ed" Smith is not as popular as Senator George. His record is not as good. He is not held in the high esteem the senior senator enjoys in Georgia.

Not all the elements which influenced the South Carlina primary are to be found in Georgia Some are.

The states' rights element definitely is a factor.

Few Georgians will believe a senator should go to Washington committed to vote for everything the administration suggests (except an anti-lynching bill) regardless of his state's position. It is possible some national legislation would be detrimental to the south. And to Georgia.

It seems to me very important that a senator with an independent mind be sent to Washington. It seems most unstatesmanlike to have a senator pledge himself not to think, but blindly to accept any legislation offered whether it be good or bad for his state and the people in it.

That factor does exist.

Not a Single 100 Per Center In the Race

Not that it matters, but there really isn't a 100 per cent Roosevelt candidate in the senate race in our state.

Mr. Lawrence Camp has backslid to about a 96 percenter. He started out by saying anything the President wants or anything the

administration advanced would find him 100 per cent for it.

He now declares that if administration leaders ask for an anti-lynching bill, he, Mr. Camp, will vote against it. This surely reduces Mr. Camp's batting average from a perfect 100 per cent to at least 96 per cent.

Senator Walter George is an 80 percenter. Mr. Eugene Talmadge, who is quite frank, announces that he is the only man in the race who most emphatically is not a liberal. He doesn't want to be thought of as a liberal or as any part of a liberal. He is Eugene Talmadge, and his New Deal percentage would assay about 40 per cent.

Mr. Bill McRae, the Townsend advocate, probably is about a 35 percenter, although this estimate, as is that of Mr. Talmadge, is more or less unofficial.

Over in South Carolina, the triumphant "Cotton Ed" Smith, an 80 percenter, explained it in this fashion:

"I voted for every administration bill offered except those which were detrimental to the state of South Carolina. I was unwilling to sacrifice my home state for a national measure. What would you have done?"

Perhaps it would be a good idea if we could get some one of the boards to peg the percentage of the candidates as the farm board does the price of cotton. Just now it seems proper to peg Mr. Camp at 96 per cent, only 16 per cent ahead of the Senior Senator. It is impossible to peg the remaining two.

HARLEM YOUTH HOLD MODEL ELECTION RALLY

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 — (ANP) — Election day may be on Nov. 8, but Harlem youth will have a chance to cast their vote for their favorite candidates on the night of Nov. 4th. As part of the extensive educational campaign for first voters, the Coordination committee for Youth Action in Harlem is sponsoring a "Model Election" rally on Friday evening at St. Phillips Parish house.

Combining the features of an old time election rally with the actual proceedings of what takes place when you cast your vote, the young people of Harlem will have an opportunity of hearing candidates of various political parties running for the major offices in the community, and then cast their vote for the candidate they prefer. Each person will be registered as he enters and then will cast his vote by pushing down the levers on the regular voting machines.

Invitations to address the "Model Election" rally have been sent to Dr. Lorenze King, Republican candidate and Joseph Cavagan, Democratic candidate for congress in the 21st district; to Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party candidate and James J. Lanzetti, Democratic candidate for congress and to Israel Amter, running for congressman at large on the Communist party ticket; to William T. Andrews, Democratic nominee and Conrad Johnson, Republican nominee for assembly and to Judge Ann M. Kross, running for state supreme court justice.

Each of these candidates have received a copy of the election platform adopted by the Coordinating Committee for Youth Action covering the basic needs of young people in the community. Each candidate will have the opportunity of stating his position regarding this platform at the "Model Election" rally.

ASSAILS RACE ISSUE

Prosecutor Asserts He Wants No Votes If Prejudice Is Basis

11-4-38

CHEERED AT RALLY HERE

Seabury Scores 'Spoils System' —O'Brian Address Plea to Middle Man

The text of Mr. Dewey's speech is printed on Page 12.

Following a statement that he would rather "go down to defeat than be elected by any votes based on race or religion," Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican candidate for Governor, made a speech on the "rights of the individual" in which he attacked the Administration of Governor Herbert H. Lehman at the Manhattan Opera House last night.

In Mr. Dewey's speech there was a reference to the New Deal "purges," an apparent allusion to the fact that President Roosevelt will take to the radio tonight in support of the Democratic ticket in the State, and a denunciation of those who place the rights of the government above those of the individual.

"The integrity of government is at stake," he said, when any small group in control "selfishly use their power toward self-perpetuation," and added that under such circumstances "freedom itself is threatened."

Main Manhattan Rally

It was the principal Republican rally of the campaign in Manhattan, arranged by the Republican County Committee, and Mr. Dewey appeared on a platform which he shared with others on the State ticket and Samuel Seabury, who made a rounded attack on the New Deal and on corruption in State and local government.

It was a rousing rally, with bursts of applause punctuating the utterances of all the speakers. On his arrival at 10 P. M. Mr. Dewey received an ovation that lasted more than five minutes. The hall was filled to its capacity and beyond, although few were admitted who could not find seats. Hundreds tried to gain admittance, but when turned away at the door they left, except for perhaps 400 who congregated on the south side of Thirty-fourth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, across the street from the hall, to watch. They heard the speeches through amplifiers on the outside of the building.

Statement on Prejudice

Mr. Dewey's statement on racial and religious prejudice, given in the afternoon, was regarded by him as perhaps the most important such statement of his campaign. It was said to have been caused by newspaper accounts from correspondents assigned to report the activities of President Roosevelt that such prejudices were a factor in the State campaign.

"Whispers concerning racial and religious prejudices have been injected into this campaign on both sides," Mr. Dewey said. "The man or woman who votes for a candidate because of his race or religion or votes against him for such a reason is a disgrace to American citizenship. I condemn and despise any support based on racial or religious prejudices.

"There are some things more important than being elected Governor, and one is a spirit of religious and racial good-will. I would rather go down to defeat than be elected by any votes based on race or religion."

Knoxville Tenn. Journal
October 8, 1938

Ickes Seeks Negro Votes

Urges Them To Support FDR And New Deal Candidates

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Ickes urged Negroes tonight to support "our humanitarian President," asserting that they "have had their own bitter experience with false friends."

In an address prepared for delivery to the Eastern regional conference of the National Negro Congress, Ickes said that many years after the Civil War, Negroes "gave their loyal support to a party that was as exacting in its political demands upon them as their former masters had been in their physical demands."

"And even since the American Negro has declared his political independence to match his physical freedom, he has learned that many will promise but few will perform."

Ickes said that there are those "who do not scruple, when they are candidates for public office, to proclaim their intention to uphold a people's president, while having it in their hearts to betray their constituents after they have been safely elected."

He urged the selection of representatives who, because they were "zealous to improve our social and economic conditions," would support the administration's program.

"Increasingly, the Negro in America is playing a vital part in the determination of policies through his vote and through those of his race who have been placed in positions of trust," Ickes said.

Did Voters Go for New Deal?

Illinois Up 20 Per Cent

CHICAGO—(By Edward M. Sneed, newly elected and first Cook County Democratic Commissioner)—Exclusive—The colored vote in Chicago on November 8 increased 20 per cent over 1936 in favor of the New Deal. William A. Wallace was elected to the State Senate and Arthur W. Mitchell, to Congress. All of us are Democrats.

* * * *

Jersey Splits

(Staff Correspondence)

NEWARK, N.J.—The issue wasn't the New Deal, but Mayor Hague, according to J. Bernard Johnson, Democratic leader. He said the Democrats carried the third and seventh wards by a 2-to-1 vote.

Republican Leader Oliver Randolph admitted loss of Newark's colored wards, but pointed out that Assemblyman Frank Hargrave, Republican, was re-elected; that colored districts of the Oranges and Montclair went heavily Republican, and U.S. Senator Barbour, Republican, was re-elected.

* * * *

Indiana 10 Per Cent Off

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—(Exclusive)—F. B. Ransom, president of the Madam Walker Company, elected to the city council by Democrats, estimated that the colored New Deal vote was only 10 per cent off the 1936 totals. Democrats also elected Dr. Ted Cable to the State Assembly.

* * * *

Maryland—Democratic

Democrats swept the State, electing governor, U.S. Senator and an entire city delegation into the Legislature. Democrats failed to put up any colored candidates.

Colored voters in Baltimore voted 5 to 2 for Governor Nice, Republican, and 3 to 1 for his five colored candidates for Legislature on his ticket.

They voted 1 to 2 for U.S. Senator Tydings (Democrat), who was re-elected.

Colored Voters Stand By

Last week's election shows that colored voters stood by the New Deal in Illinois, Pennsylvania and New York. In Maryland, colored voters went almost solidly for Governor Harry W. Nice, Republican, because to them he represented the New Deal viewpoint.

In New York and Illinois, State Democratic tickets including the colored candidates were victorious.

Republicans won in Pennsylvania by a small plurality, but the New Deal carried every colored ward in Philadelphia and elected four out of their five colored candidates for the Assembly.

Pittsburgh's colored Democratic candidate for the Assembly won over his Republican opponent.

Certainly, in Pennsylvania the colored vote stood by the Democratic party. The defection was among the whites.

It Doesn't Always Work

Governor Lehman was re-elected in New York, last week, despite the open distribution of circulars saying "We don't want a Jew for governor."

Anti-Catholic pamphlets flooded Maryland but Herbert R. O'Conor is the first Catholic elected governor in a generation.

According to these circulars, the Democratic ticket by religions, showed 14 Catholics (including the candidates for governor, attorney general, 3 Congressmen, 4 State senators and 28 members of Legislature), 11 Protestants, and 8 Hebrews. Every last one was elected.

Five colored Republican candidates for the Legislature lost in Baltimore, but the anti-Negro circulars distributed in white neighborhoods did not defeat them. They led their ticket and lost because the district is Democratic.

In Philadelphia, circulars were put out against Judge Edward Henry, GOP candidate for Congress, headed: "Do you want a convict to represent you in Congress?"

But these poison-pen missives did not defeat the judge. He lost because colored voters went over to his Democratic opponent.

All of this leads to the conclusion that it is not so easy as it used to be to get away with appeals to racial and religious prejudice in attempts to win elections.

In this part of the United States, public opinion is growing up. When great States like New York and Maryland can send Jews and Catholics to the governor's mansion, there is plain evidence that all Americans can expect a better deal.

Colored Won 38 Seats in Recent Elections

By MOSES GRITT

INSTALLMENT I

WASHINGTON

What did the colored electors gain in the seventy-sixth Congressional election for November 8, and in the several local elections on the same day for State and city officers?

After scanning several leading weekly journals and dailies, I find from the reports of the Northwest Daily that thirty-seven men and one woman were elected to office. A summary follows:

ILLINOIS

Arthur W. Mitchell, re-elected to Congress; Ernest A. Greene, Charles J. Jenkins, A. A. Torrence, Dr. W. A. Warfield, and William A. Wallace (Senator), State Assembly; Edward M. Sneed, county commissioner, Chicago.

INDIANA

Dr. Theodore Cable, Indianapolis, and J. Chester Allen, South Bend, State Assembly; James Dent, Jr., East Chicago, and W J. Hardeway, Gary, and F. B Ransom, Indianapolis, city council; Tenola E. Graves, Michigan City, city judge.

KANSAS

William H. Towers, State As

MICHIGAN

Charles C. Diggs, Detroit, Stat Senate.

MISSOURI

Frank C. Bledsoe, St. Louis udge of municipal court; Crit enden E. Clark, St. Louis, justic f Fourth District; Jordon W Chambers, Langston Harrison nd William A. Morant, con stables..

NEBRASKA

John Adams, Jr., Unicamera Assembly.

NEW JERSEY

Dr. Frank Hargrave, Essex County, State Assembly; Ephrian J. Still, Lawnside, county officer Manning Burth, William Bowman and Carl Miller, Lawnside town council; Robert A. Jones, Lawnside, town assessor.

NEW YORK

W. T. Andrews and Daniel Burroughs, New York, State Assembly.

OHIO

The Rev. DeWitt Turpeau, Cincinnati, and Chester E. Gillespie Cleveland, State Assembly.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. Crystal B. Faucet, W. A Allmond, Hobson R. Reynolds, E. W. Rhodes, Dr. E. F. Thompson, all of Philadelphia, State Assembly; Homer S. Brown, Pittsburgh, State Assembly.

WEST VIRGINIA

Fleming A. Jones, Welch, State Assembly.

Recapitulation

Representative in Congress	1
State Assemblymen	22
County commissioner	1
City judges	2
City councilmen	3
Constables	3
Justice of the peace	1
Town officers	5

The thirty-eight persons named above were elected in States which have a colored population of more than 2,500,000, and a voting population of approximately 800,000.

8,000,000 Curbed

In ten Southern States, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia, not including the border States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, there are more than 8,000,000 colored people who practically had no voice in electing nine-three U.S. representatives of the afore-mentioned States.

There are thousands of colored people who hardly knew that Congressional elections were being held.